A Measure to Provide For the Constant Fluctuation of Money, and to Secure the Instability of Currency,

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Times Bureau, Rapley Building, | Washington, October 6, 1893.

Senator Blackburn introduced in the Senate this morning an amendment to the repeal bill which is supposed to contain the compromise which he advocated s few days ago. The amendment provides for the unlimited coinage of silver with alleged degal safeguards. It provides that each month the Secretary the Treasury shall fix the seignorage or silver to rule during the succeeding in, and that all American silver ted at the mints shall be coined ithout expense to the owner, save the duction of the seignorgage at the rate the Secretary. This seignorage for coinage shall not be coined the government, but shall be sold to the highest bidder for gold only, and this gold so received shall be held by government in order to maintain parity between the two metals.

ment senator said this morning A prominent schalor said this morning:
"That amendment ought to be styled a
measure to provide for the constant
fluctuation of money, and to secure
the instability of currency." All that a
man on earth would want under such
a law would be to secure for about three the the possition of Secretary of the casury, and he coud then retire the a glance of scorn upon the men who by count their wealth by thousands. There on wheat, corn, pork, and lard ould give place to deals in American ver, and a quiet tip from a clerk the Treasury Department would worth more than a patent right on ugh syrups or liver pills. It is reasonable was that Senator Elackburn's that Senator Blackburn's y sure that Senator Blackburn's andment will be one of the first to voted down when, in the "beautiful den sometime," the Senate settles in to the voting business, he wrangle in the Senate yester lay r the confirmation of Colonel Thomas ith of Warrenton, as Chief-Justice to Mexico, was in no wise based aron.

ew Mexico, was in no wise based upon be gentleman himself. Colonel Smith is all known to a great many of the senaa talented gentleman, whose high tracter and legal acumen have never in questioned; but the fight was made him in connection with a number of ter of Mr. Cleveland's appointees, who ed. The contest was waged by a few nators, in whose States officers had en sent as Indian agents, etc., and was based upon their claim that such appointments were in violation of the home-rul ank in the platform. The other nomi ed on the ground that the Indian agencies were United States general positions, and did not pertain to the State particularly in which they happened to be located The confirmation of Judge Smith was made because the people of New Mexic had requested it themselves, and it was the exercise of their own pleasure. The termination of the two weeks' de-

upon the repeal of the Federal on laws is rapidly approaching, and peeches made, and which would appear o be sufficient to hold the Democrats ogether, even if the fact that it was a party measure promised in the platform, and pledged upon the hustings, was not in evidence. However, the spectre of discord is hovering about the Democratic camp, and rumors are floating around to the effect that on Tuesday next the programme of voting and passing the Tucker bill will not be fully carried out is whispered that the disappointment the part of the New York and other in the part of the New York and other Northern Democrats at the committee's election of Mr. Tucker's bill in preference of the one introduced by Mr. Fitch, of New York, who is chairman of the committee is being made manifest, and that the cry of "inexpediency" and "not the proper time." Is being raised by the distillected element for the purpose of final satisfiction of the Fitch bill, which is not so sweeping in its provisions. A Democratic caucies has been called for Monday with, and the matter will then be finally settled. Congressman Tucker does not settled. Congressman Tucker does not tree that there is any serious division opinion among the majority of the smotrats, and is confident that the bill

lonel Oates, of Alabama, from the Judiciary Committee, has presented a backraptey bill in the House, which is practically the same as the Torrey bill, of last nession, the report upon which was by Hon. John A. Buchanan, of

Joslah Quincy, ex-First Assistand Secretary of State and chairman of the Democratic State Committee, of blassachianetts, has returned to the city. It is understood that Chairman Quincy same back at the request of President evelands There are a great many good. positions in the consular service still held by Republicans, for which numerous strongly endorsed applications were filed at the State Department during the ad-ministration of Mr. Quincy, and as he is supposed to be familiar with these is supposed to be familiar with these supplications, and in most cases has personal knowledge of the applicants and their endorsers, the President evidently believes that by his advice and assistance a more meritorious distribution will be made and the consular service more efficiently equipped than would be the case were those matters left to a new man. Mr. Quinny was found at a new man, Mr. Quincy was found at the Department of State this morning by Congressman Meredith, who called interest of a constituent, le be will not entertain any new bust ations that accumulated during the rt term of his official career. on James W. Marshall called at the stoffice Department to-day at the main object of his visit was to in-on immediate action in the matter be Abingdon and other postoffices in the Ninth Virginia district, Mr. Bissell was however, unable to be at his desk to-day on account of sickness, so Mr. Marshall will call some other day.

There were over a hundred dismissals from the sickness of the sicknes

from the census office yesterday and while it seems that Secretary Hoke Smith has decided that no more Virginians shall be appointed to positions in the lutarior Department that State had her guota among the unfortunates dis-

missed. Mr. R. G. Kent, who was among the unlocky ones, was promptly reinstated this morning at the request of Hon. James W. Mirshall.

There is a vast amount of dissatisfaction daily expressed here over the course of exclusion which is being adopted by the President and the Cabinet officers, and the matter hus reached such a dimax now that it is next to an impossibility to now that it is next to an impossibility to get an interview with anybody of influence

A great many of the congressmen com-plair that under the Republican adminis-

approachable and willing to give their at- STATE BANKS OF ISSUE. approachable and willing to give that tention to the members of Congress at least, but now it is only after a regular siege that an audience is gained. About six hours per week is all allowed by Mr. Carlisle: the President only receives at his own invitation, and Colonel Dan Lamont is always too much engaged somewhere else to ever he found.

These things, of course, are probably I right, but they do not tend to make the administration popular among people who hold that a certain amount of free-dom of approach is customary among the Cabinet officers, who, after all, are not deities to be worshipped from afar.

Hon. Posey G. Lester, ex-member of Congress from the Fifth Virginia district, was at the Capitol fo-day.

The Virginia Delegation.

The return of Mr. Quincy and recommendations for cousular appointments was of some service to the Virginia applicants, for to-day the President sent in the name of Hon. Marshall Hanger, of Staunton, to be consul to Bermuda. Col-Hanger's appointment urged by Representative Tucker, and is a most excellent one in every respect. Colonel Hanger is an ex-Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, and was chairman of the Richmond Convention in 1892 that named delegates to the Chicago Convention, he being presented by the Cleveland sentiment for the chairman-

the members of the Virginia delegation from Chairman Ellyson, asking them to meet Dr. Fisher, secretary of the State Committee, this afternoon at the Capitol, for the purpose of a conference. At 4.30 this afternoon Senator Daniel and three members of Congress met in the senator's committee room. Congresssenator's committee room. man Tucker was detained by the debate man Tucker was detained by the debate in the House, and the balance of the delegation are temporarily absent, but all will return in time for the vote on Tucsday next. The conference, however, did not take place, as Dr. Fisher was detained a few minutes after the hour appointed, and Senator Daniel being received on a call of the Senate the head. quired on a call of the Senate, the meet-ing adjourned until to-morrow. The conference was convened in order to arrange a new assignment for speeches by the members of Congress, and Messrs. Marshall and Swanson, who were present, are both ready to accept additional dates.

Congressman Swanson will deliver a speech in the House to-morrow on the elections bill, and judging from his silver speech, will acquit himself with great credit. He is a ready, graceful speaker, and his theme to-morrow carries with It the possibilities of an eloquent effort. The name of John P. Hashitt, which was sent in a few days ago as postmaster at Kinston, N. C., was to-day with-drawn by the President and that of John C. Wooten, Jr., substituted. Both gentlemen were applicants for the ofice, and it is said that by a clerical error the name of Mr. Haskitt was tent when it was the intent of the Presi-

Major Jed Hotchkiss, of Staunton, was warmly greeted by his many friends here this morning.
Mr. Archie W. Patterson, of Richmond,

dent to appoint Mr. Wooten.

could not resist the temptation of a short delay at the Nations' Capital while en route home from Philadelphia. Messrs. Frank P. Cord, H. F. Loving, of Roanoke, L. B. Richardson and wife, of Meherrin; John S. Parrish and wife, o of Menerrin; John S. January, of Richmond, Va., and T. J. Hadley, of Wilson, N. C., are at the Metropolitan. H. O. Claggett, Virginia, and P. Redd, of Danville, Va., sre

Messrs. A. J. Richardson and wife, and J. W. Prather, Mt. Airy, N. C., are at the St. James.

Hon. Robert Mayo, of Westmoreland county, and Colonel L. R. Stuart, United

States consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, prominent Republicans from the First congressional district of Virginia, are in following pensions have been

granted Original widows, &c., Mary Gable Mills, Camden, Mexican war sur South Mills, Camden. rivor (increase), Haywood Taylor, Shelby Cleveland. H. L. W. Cleveland.

PALLAS, THE ANARCHIST, SHOT Pays the Penalty of the Spanish Law For Attempted Murder.

BARCELELONA, Oct. 6.-Pallas, the anarchist who attempted to assassinate General Martinez De Campos, and who was condemned by court martial to be shot with his back to the firing party, was executed at 9 o'clock this morning The execution ground was back of the fortress of Montjluch, and was surround ed by troops. An immense crowd of peo-ple gathered in the vicinity, but they were not allowed to pass the military lines. There was no disturbance whatever. The condemned man was taken by a military escort from the chapel, in which his last hours had been spent, and marched to the place of execution. Pallas was perfectly cool and self-possessed, and did not display any sign of fear. There was no delay, every detail of the execution being carried out with military promptness. Arrived at the place where he was to meet his death. Pallas was placed. ness. Arrived at the place where he was to meet his death, Pallas was placed with his face to the black wall of the fortress and his back to six infantrymen, composing the firing party. The sergeant in command of the firing party at once are word to fire a 1 Palias fell dead.

At no time since his arrest had Palias shown any sign of flinching and he met death as bravely as it is possible for any man to do.

WANT A CO-RECEIVER.

New Motion in the Georgia Central Rail-

way Suit-Argument Concluded. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.-Argu ment in behalf of the Southwestern Rallroad Company, of Georgia, was concluded to-day before Justice Jackson in the conference room of the Supreme Court.
For the Southwestern Company, A. O.
Bacon and F. H. Miller; of Georgia, and Joseph Choate and Charles C. man, spoke. The Georgia Central and Central Loan and Trust Company, of New York, trustees of the mortgage bonds and certain bondhoiders, Richmond and Danville, Alexander Brown and Sons and John Tilney, were represented by Harry Crawford, A. H. Joline, and J. W Weed, of New York, and Pat. Calhoun and Alexander King, of Georgia. After this argument had been concluded, Mr. Weed, for John Tilney, and other bond and stockholders, entered a motion for the appointment of a co-receiver, for the Georgia Central, to represent the interests of his clients.

Miners Strike Revived.

BRUSSELS, Oct, 6.-The strike of coal miners in the Charlerol district was revived unexpectedly this Afternoon. In sympathy with the men of the Borinage district, hundreds returned to work this morning. Shortly before three o'clock, however, men began to leave the pits. To-night more than 20,000 miners are out and the number is likely to be increased to-morrow. In several towns mobs have gathered and are menacing

mobs have gathered and are heading the colliery officials. Troops have been sent from the large garrisons to aid the local authorities. MUNICH, Oct. 6.—The Neusten Nach-A great many of the congressment com-plair that under the Republican adminis-tration, which was making double the changes and earrying on an equal amount of public business, the President and heads of the departments were always

REPEAL OF THE TAX.

A Substitute for the Voorhees Amendment. To Secure Free and Fair Elections. House and Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D C., Oct. 6 .- Mr. Gorman presented a petition signed "all the leading merchants of Baltimore,' praying for speedy action on the silver purchase repeal bill.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution, which went over until to-morrow, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the government borrowing money since March, 1875.

The resolution offered on Wednesday, by Mr. Peffer for the appointment of a select committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to improve the banking system of the country, was laid before the Senate and Mr. Stewart spoke upon it. His remarks, however, were entirely in the Department for its non-compliance with the law requiring the monthly purchase of four and a half million ounces of silver. After remarks by Mr. Peffer a motion was made by Mr. McPherson to refer the resolution to the Finance Com-mittee. The motion was advocated by, Mr. Hill, and was agreed to—Yeas, 25; nays, 8.

The negative votes were given by Messrs, Allen, Dubois, Peffer, Perkins, Stewart, Teller, Vance and Wolcott. The resolution offered on Wednesday by Mr. Morgan, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to whether any and what provisions of the law of 1837 (the free coinage law) are still in force, was laid before the Senate and agreed to, without discussion and without di-

The silver purchase repeal bill was then, at 12:40, taken up; and Mr. Mc-Pherson gave notice that he would on Monday next (health and voice permit-ting) address the Senate on one or two oints that had been presented in the

Mr. Blackburn sent to the clerk's desk and had read the amendment to the re-peal bill which he had given notice of in his speech on Wednesday. It strikes out the Voorhees amendment to the House bill and substitutes for it six additional sections. It authorizes the free coinage of silver from the United States mints, except as to seignlorage; the rate of which is to be established by the Secretary of the Treasury on the first of each month. The seignlorage is to be the different of the seignlorage of the different seignlorage is to be the different seignlorage. ference between the market price the silver and its minted value after age. The seigniorage is not to be coined, but is to be sold for gold (either at home or abroad), and the gold received for it is to be held in the treasury and used only for the purpose of maintain-ing parity between the two metals.

Mr. Call took the floor and contin-ued the argument against the bill which

he begun on Wednesday. When Mr. Call took his seat, Mr. Butler arose and addressed the chair. There were then about half a dozen senators in the chamber, and that fact being called to the attention of the presiding officer, a call of the Senate was ordered, and

forty-three senators responded.

Mr. Butler apologized, humorously, for the disturbance of senators, and for rethe disturbance of senators, and for requiring their attendance in the chamber, but he told them that the call had not been made at his suggestion. He had been a little dazed, he confersed, at the "large, enthusiastic and wild audience" which he saw when he years. which he saw when he rose a moment ago, but he had made up his mind to ret along with it the best he could. That audience having subsided now, and havand he would be tolerated he hoped he would be tolerated while be continued his observations where he had left off the other day. He had not been speaking more than five minutes, however, when he complained of loud conversation in the chamber and said

conversation in the chamber and said that, as between the loud conversation of senators and their absence from the chamber, he preferred their absence.

He specified the senator from Alabama (Pugh) as talking in a louder tone than he (Butler) was. After he had thus obtained quiet in the chamber, Mr. Butler went on with his speech, which was in support of the smendments suggrested by him repealing the ten per cent, tax on the notes of the State banks. He asserted that he had no prejudice against the he notes of the State and the hat he had no prejudice against the national banks, but he thought them a langerous, a very dangerous, depositors of property.

Mr. Allen asked Mr. Butlar whether had not been recommended.

was willing that the repeal of the ten per cent, tax should be conditional, and that it should be accompanied with provisions It should be accompanied with provisions controlling the volume of currency to be issued by the State banks and directing proper safeguards for it? What did he thick as to the power of the general government, by act or Congress, to vitalize that issue and make it legal tender?

Mr. Butler replied that he had not given consideration to that he

consideration to that branch of the subject, but in his view he should prefer the unconditional repeal of the ten per cent tax on State banks and leave to the States themselves the question of what steps they would take to secure the bill-noides

and the depositor. Mr. Frye inquired whether Mr. Butler did not want to have such a currency as would circulate all over the United States without the necessity of paying the ex hange which had to be paid in the old

days?

Mr. Butler replied that that was, purely and simply, a matter of opinion, but he was not concerned about the uniformity of the currency. The State of Maine would throw safeguards around its State banks, and the State of South Carolina would do likewise. yould do likewise.

He went on to argue that (knowing the fecision of the Suprema Court to the contrary) there was no constitutional power Congress to impose a tax unless reve se was the object, and there was not of revenue collected from the tax

on State banks. Mr. Butler re Butler read from the Forum an article explanatory of Scotch banks, and he asked why there could not be such system of banks allowed in the United

Allison reminded him that ever stockholder in a Scotch bank was liable to the full extent of his property for every obligation of the bank. That was the gist of the success of the Scotch banksystem. r. Butler expressed his belief that

the State of Iowa and the State of Sout Carolina would require just as safe and conservative a method of banking. Why he asked, could not the American people imitate the Scotch in that respect? Why could not each locality be allowed to could not each locality be allowed to have such banks? Why could not the States, which had been intrusted with power on so many other vital points, be trusted with the regulation of the cur-rency of their people? Mr. Butler closed his speech by reading an extract from the farewell address of Andrew Jackson, condemning the system of the United States hanks of that day

the presence of the necessary forty-three was secured. Mr. Teller's speech was in continuation of the one that has been running for some weeks, resumed at intervals. He spoke but a short time when he yielded for a motion to go into execu-tive session. The motion prevailed, and when the doors were re-opened at 5:35, MR. BUTLER'S ADVOCACY OF THE

the Senate adjourned. House of Representatives.

Not even the earnest manner of Mr. Cummings, of New York, could awaken the House from the lethargy into which it seems to have failen. There was no increased attendance to-day and the various speakers, Hairer, of Nebraska; Hicks, of Pennsylvania; Brookshire, of Indiana; Ray, of New York; English, of New Jersey; Baker, of New Hampshire; Tawney, of Minneasota; Talbot, of South Caro-lina, and Geissenbainer, of New Jersey, lina, and Geissenbainer, of New Jersey, received very little attention, though some of the arguments advanced were worthy of grave consideration. Twenty-eight members (including the Speaker) were present when the House met at 11 o'clock. The purpose of the early meeting was to afford more time for discussion. Of those present, but ten sat on the Democratic sole of the chamber.

The call of committees for reports was, at the suggestion of Mr. Burrows, dispensed with and the Federal election bill was taken up.

was taken up.

Mr. Hainer constided his speech in opposition to the poposed legislation. He criticised the State election laws in vogue in some of the Scathern States; and asserted that in North Carolina a negro had been disfranchised because his wife had eloped with a white man. The object of the laws, which it was now proposed to repeal, was to secure free and fair

Mr. Hicks (Rep., Pa.) opposed the bill.
By the repeal of the Federal election
laws, the Democratic party would abrinde laws, the Democratic party would abrinde the rights of citizens to vote without regard to previous condition of servitude. He then digressed to the silver question. Brookshire (Dem., Ind.) argued in favor of the repeal. Whatever might be the difference among Democrats with regard to other questions, they were united in the purpose of putting an end to sectional agination and strife. Mr. Ray (Ren. N.Y.) opposed the bill be-

agitation and strife.

Mr. Ray (Rep., N.Y.) opposed the bill because he held that the Federal election laws were essential to fair elections in the great cities of the country, especially in the great city of New York.

Mr. English did not question the constitutionality (as far as the letter of the constitution went) of the Federal election laws, but he favored their repeal because they were arbitrary and oppressive. constitution went) of the pearant continuity, but he favored their repeal because they were arbitrary and oppressive, and because they were in direct conflict with the spirit of the constitution. Mr. Cummings said that he did not speak on behalf of the South, mildewed by these laws, nor for the city of New York, which had suffered long from this Federal ulcer. He spoke for the people of the United States, who at last had arisen in their might and had demanded that the last vestige of these odlous laws should be stricken from the statute books. These laws had been based upon party necessity, not on national need. They had been enacted, not to preserve the purity of the ballot, but to avoid it. They had been enacted in order to perpetuate Rebeen enacted in order to perpetuate Re-publican rule. The Force bill had been the legitimate child of the Federal elec-

Mr. Baker (Rep., N. H.) argued against the repeal bill. Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.) also spoke against the bill and Mr. Tal-

bot (Dem., S. C.) commended it, as did Mr. Geissenhalnner (Dem., N. J.). Ten members were present when the House, at 5:45 o'clock, adjourned until House, at 5:45 o'clock, adjourned until

INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT, The Gold Reserve Will be Brought to Its

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Several days ago the Treasury Department mailed interest checks aggregating in value about nve million dollars to pay interest on the public debt due October 1st. A large number of these checks went to New York, where the bonds are held. They are payable in gold, if that is demanded. The effect of their payment is already being felt in the reduction of the gold reserve which it has a second and the second and which to-day stands at \$89,926,630, as ec pared with a reserve of \$93,582,172, on th d instant. The reserve has econd instant. The reserve has hear eached the lowest point in its histor which occurred about the middle of la fune, when it was only a few hundre housand below what it is to-day. The net currency balance, however, has turne the other way from that of the gold r serve and shows an increase of \$2.647.20 ince the second of the month. The Di artment is accumulating currency a ome of the interior points in anticipation the large pension payments which will ave to be made goon. During the first on or fifteen days of October the Department has regularly to meet these neavy payments and the present will prove no exception. No gold is going out of the country, so far as the officials of the De-partment are informed, and the belief is expressed that matters will come out satisfactorily and the gold reserve be brought back to its rormal figure.

TILLMAN'S TRADE MARK.

The "Palmetto" Case to be Argued Before

the Supreme Court To-Day. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—The alternative writ recently issued by Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, upon the commissioner, commanding him to either register "Palmetto," the trade mark applied for by Governor Tillman, or show cause why he declines to do so, will come before the court for argument to-morrow. The commissioner will be repremorrow. The commissioner will be represented by Attorney-General Hall, of the nterior Department, for L. C. Campbell f the patent office. It is expected that the oral arguments will be very short ut that the government at least wil submit its case in writing. The demurrer filed in answer to the application for a writ argued one point of jurisdiction. To-morrow the main point of argument will be that Governor Tillman does not come within the provision of law relative to registration of trade-marks, which declares in substance that trade-marks can only be registered in cases of fordeclares in substance that traces of for eign commerce or commerce with In-dian tribes. Whatever may be the de-cision of Judge Bradley it is expected that the case will go to the new Court of Appeals.

News of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Admiral lelkhap's official report on the accident of the Montgomery was received at the lavy Department to-day, and shows that hille the injuries to her hull are serious. ey are not such as to disable her, and believes that with due care the vessel an be safely steamed back to Baltimore, here she was built, in her present con-tion. According to the report, the Mont-omery struck Black Ledge, near New conders. gomery struck Black Ledge, hear New London, on her port side, abreast the forward magazine and again abreast the forward boilers. The damage cannot be determined until the ship is put 'n dry dock, but it is estimated that \$100,000 will be necessary to repair her, and that the work will consume a month.

Owing to the accident to the Montgomery, the Board of Naval Officers appointed

ery, the Board of Naval Officers appointe witness the trial of the vessel has been an extract from the farewell address of Andrew Jackson, condemning the system of the United States banks of that day. What Andrew Jackson said then was a solemn truth then, and was equally true to-day.

At 4:45 Mr. Teller took the floor on the repeal bill, but before he began his speech there was another roll-call, which showed the momentary presence of only forty-one senators. Then the sergeant-at-arms was directed to request the attendance of absent senators, and in a few minutes dissolved, and the Kearsage, the Vesu-

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW BRADSTREET'S AND DUN'S REPORTS

ON THE SITUATION.

Madimes.

Difficult to Detect Any Signs of Improve ment_Attributed to Uncertainty Regarding the Action of the Senate,

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 .- R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade to-morrow

will say: coming painfully clear that the orders obtained do not suffice to keep employed at full time even the limited force at present engaged. The business transacted is still far below that of last year in is still far below that of last year in volume, in railroad earnings the decrease being 10.5 per cent. In spite of large World's Fair business, and in payments through the principal clearing houses outside New York the decrease is 26 per cent.

Reports from other cities disclose a disiinct check in business. There is on the whole less activity and less confidence re-garding the future than there was a week ago, and this is in many cases attribute to the uncertainty regarding the mone-tary future which delay in the Senate causes. While the volume of all kinds of money in circulation has increased \$21,377 247 during the month of September, and is now greater by almost \$106,000,000 than it was this time last year, the embarrass due to a lack of confidence rather than to

a lack of currency.

The stock of money in New York banks has increased rapidly, and the retirement of clearing house certificates here and at other cities show a great improvement in the monetary situation, and yet there is but little increase perceived in that confi-dence upon which commercial or indus-trial loans mainly depend.

There is not such encouragement as might be desired in the industrial reports for the week. In almost every department orders are found too small to keep the restricted working force fully employed. Many concerns are working short time while the general reduction in wages also affects the purchasing power of the millions who still have work. An increased number of establishments is reported in operation, but the sagging of prices in print cloths and some other cotton goods, and in the most important products of iron and steel, discloses greatly retarded

It is possible that the surplus currency t is possible that the surplus conculation has its natural effect in circulation has its natural effect in the circulation activity. Hap stimulating speculative activity. plly the changes thus far have not dimin-ished the exports of products, which con-tinue fairly large. Failures continue to decrease in numbers and importance though not as much as has been hoped The number reported in the United States during the past week has been 320 against 184 for the same time last year, and in Canada 45 against 36 last year.

Bradstreet's Report. Bradstreet's report will say:

Stightly more cheerful reports from leading Southern trade centres, largely due to a freer movement of corton and the advance in price of that staple coupled with more numerous advices of improved trade distribution at Western and Northwestern centres, constitute the principal points of interest in telegrams to Brastreet's this week. Trade was into Bradstreet's this week. Trade was in-terrupted at New Orleans and Mobile by the disastrous Gulf storm early in the week, but late advices are to the effect that staple crops have not been materialexcept that at Galveston conservatism n granting credits has restricted ditri-oution. A good supply of funds for moving the cotton crop is generally reported from the East, reports are less favorable except from Baltimore, where increased sales are reported. The dry goods demand is below the average at Boston and Philladelphia. The demand for iron and steel is still limited by immediate wants. Prices tend lower, and cash purchasers make their own terms. Reports as to collections cations of Improvement in this direction come chiefly from the South. The finan-cial situation at New York is affected by the delay and uncertainty as to the Set ate's action, the further increase in the supply of loanable funds being attended by conservatism in putting them out. Foreign exchange weakened on freer offerings of bills against cotton. The New York stock market is waiting for the outcome on repeal, speculation being at a standstill, though prices are steadled by the absence of liquidating pressure, by the absence of liquidating pressure, and the ease of the call loan market. Damage by the great gulf storm appears to have been largely confined to the region south of New Orleans. Trade there has been interrupted, but crops have not been materially damaged. Cot-ton and rice sell freely. The first new sugar is expected this week. At Mobile sugar is expected this week. At such the interruption of business has been less than expected. Trade is picking up. At Galveston trade is restricted by the caufion of jobbers and wholesale houses in selecting customers and granting credits. Cotton moves freely at improved At Savannah naval stores are very firm and tend upward. Cotton moves freely at higher prices. Country collec-tions are improving. There is a better tone at Charleston. Orders are small but numerous, and collections are better. October paper has been fairly well met. Trade is improving at Dallas, and at other points in Texas. Some cotton is being held for higher prices. The wheat acre-age is being increased. Banks are hand-ling all cotton offered. A cheerful feel-ing prevails at Memphis, and a moderate increase in business is reported. Actual needs govern the demand at Nashville. Hardware and groceries are more active. As a whole business for the summer and fall will be below the normal Collections show scarcity of ready money in the country. Trade is not improved at Bir-mingham, and collections are unsatisfac-tory. Collections are good at Atlanta. tory. Collections are good at Atlanta.

A few country customers have been unable to pay. Manufacturers and retailers report no material improvement. Dry goods and hardware are in better demand Heavy Houldations on at Chattanooga. Heavy liquidations on October 1st, have resulted satisfactorily to Augusta trade. Collections there are improving. Provisions are in strong de-mand. Dry goods and shoes also show mand. Dry goods and shoes also show improvement. Cotton receipts are ahead of last year. Factors and buyers experience little trouble in getting funds to handle the crop. A better demand is reported at Richmond. Collections are still far from good.

NEW YORK STATE TICKET. Proceedings of the Democratic Convention,

form from that committee. He was re-quested to read it, which he did from the

stage. The reading of the platform was finished and it was unanimously adopted at 11:52. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake was then

granted permission to address the con-vention for five minutes. Her reference to Governor Hill created a furor of ap-plause, and she was cheered for a full minute when she said women suffragists minute when she said women sufragists had special confidence in Tammany Hall.

The following theket was nominated: Secretary of State, Cord Meyer; Comptroller, Frank Campbell; State Treasurer, Hugh Duffy; Attorney-General, Simon W. Rosendale; State Engineer, Martin F. Schenck; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Isaac H. Maynard.

It is difficult to detect any signs of improvement. While there has been some addition to the number of manufacturing establishments and the number of hands at work during the past week, it is beground and spoke earnestly against the

ground and spoke cartesty against an onmination. Every sentence was punctuated with cries of derision and shouts of, "Put him out." Police Justice Grady, of New York, defended Maynard. Finally a vote was taken and Weldeman's was the buly one recorded in the negative. Weldeman, however, moved that the nomination be made unanimous and the incident came to an end. The convention adjourned sine die.

The platform is a long one. devoting much space to State politics,

As to Federal issues and politics we reafirm the principles of the last State and National Democratic platforms, so emphatically indorsed by the vote of the people last November. The transfer of the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government to Democratic hands was not too soon to correcteven if too late to avert-the widespread distress caused by unsound and plutocratic Republican legislation. To the repeal of these unwise and unjust laws of Republican organization the Demo-eratic party is pledged, and may be trusted to reconstruct our currency and tax laws in accordance with popular needs and sound political principles, thereby restoring confidence among the people and re-establishing the conditions of industrial prosperity. Recent events have emphasized and confirmed the utterances of the Democratic State platform of last year in denunciation of the Sherman law providing for the compulsory purchase and storage of silver bullion, and in reiterating that condemnation we de-mand the speedy and unconditional repeal of the law's obnoxious and injurious

We express our warm appreciation of provisions. the particlism of the soldiers and sall-ers of the Union in the war for its pre-servation, and we favor just and liberal provision for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents. We congratulate President Cleveland and

the country upon the auspicious beginning of his administration, and pledge him our earnest support in all his efforts to secure the enactment of Democratic measures the enactment of Democratic poliand the carrying out of Democratic poll-We especially approve his patriotic ac-

tion in convening Congress in extraordi-nary session for the purpose of ridding the country of the reckless financial legislation passed by the Republican Con-

We heartly endorse the popular administration of Governor Roswell P. Flower. The Republican Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. General John Palmer was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation, while lames Roberts received the nomination James Roberts received the nomination for Comptroller in the same way. The ticket was completed as follows: State Treasurer, Addison B. Colvin, of Glens Palls: Attorney-General, Theodore C. Hancock, of Syracuse: State Engineer and Surveyor, Campbell W. Adams, of Utica. The Convention at 7-15 P. M. addowned The Convention at 7:45 P. M. adjourned sine die

LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

The Families, With the Number, Lost NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 6.-The

Picayune's relief boat returned to the ity at 1:30 octock this morning, from Bayou Cook, Grand Isle and Cheniere, and Bayon Cook, Grand Isle and Chemers, and confirms the reports of the awful loss of life in that section. The vessel will leave to-day with a full supply of provisions. The following is a complete list of the families, with exact number of the mem-

bers lost:
Louis Malcolm, four; Silas Viger, one;
Verorique Petrea, two; Presper Terrebonne, five; Louis Terrebonne, two;
Ernest Gaspard, six: Harrison Gaspard, seven; Armand Croshe, one; Andre Curol, three; Meifert Arnodin, seven; Leodgard, Petre, one; Augustine Petre, five; Aizere Petre, ten; Thomas Alario, seven; Manuel Terrebonne, six: Joe Pudro, five; Dr. Fried, four; Alexais Crosby, three; Ovide Petit, seven; Clement Clows, three; Joseph Ortis, four; Alexis Terrlet, five; Arnold Palket, four; Antoine Valence, three; Zepherin Duet, five; Joseph Terrebonne, one; Adam Smuver, three; Mme. Ducos, three; Philip Smith, six: Marcus Perrin, four; Cisco Dantine, two; Belinto Terrebonne, three; Dudime Dantine, two; Orellen Crosby, seven; Opte Pouziga, three; Miguel Lansaase, two; Alexis Terrebonne, three; Leo Guedry, five; Thomas Valena, seven; Charles Laufont, five; Charles Laufont, Jr., four; Pit Lafont, four; Theogene Lafont, two; Theophile Guedry, two; Claude Gibbs, six; Joseph Lafont, six; Andre Gilbert, two; Joseph Gamesse, four; Gaspard Sicard, three; Constantine liro, six; Emard Terrebonne, one; Dupre Terrebonne, ten; Louis Gardrey, six; Lovena Terrebonne, seven; Oscar Terrebonne, one; Dr. Frederick Cotton, two; Sicor Jomon, two; Repisoni, five; Molck Allen, five; Theodule Terrebonne, six; Paul Malgon, five; Madame Victor Sandras, four; Frank Gibbsons, four; Jack Failon, one; Louis Bursbons, four; Jack Failon, one; Loui bers lost; Louis Malcolm, four; Silas Viger, one Terrebonne, six; Paul Malgom, five, Madame Victor Sandras, four; Frank Gib-Madame Victor Sandras, four; Frank Gibbons, four; Jack Fallon, one; Louis Burssard, five; Wilfred Pitre, three; John Valence, six; Louis Lafonte, nine; Lesta Sheramie, six; Cirio Que Prospery, three; Albertine Pizani, five; Joseph Lafonte, three; Adam Duet, one; Auguste Petre, five; Dido Laforte, four; Rief Franky, nine; Francois Bartellon, one; Auguste Bohmaur, eleven; Baptiste Millet, five; Willie Read, eight; Pierre Dantin, one; Doisily Dantin, seven; Etlenne Perrin, three; Alert E. Pisani, three; Hippolyte Elor, four; Peter Puzero, seven; John Sponge, eight; Joseph Sponge, three; Hippolyte Eler, four; Peter Puzero, seven; John Sponge, eight; Joseph Sponge, six; John Mitchel, four; Pierre Nicoli, five; Horace Dantin, six; George Pantin, nine; Terresfort Donamoun, three; Antoni Alanda—Pierre About, two; Orelian Crosby, eight; Mrs. Carmondy, one; Tracy,

The list is very nearly completed, very few families being missing. The follow-ing recapitulation, on the spot, is abso-lutely correct: Recapitulation, Cheniere, iving 696, dead 779; Grand Isle, 27 Bayou Andrew Chinese camp, 63 dead; Bayou (in rear), one dead; at Grand Lake. Almost all those people were drowned. Cabanogne, no news. Nearly Thr e Thousand Lives Lost,

Nearly Thr & Modes Communication of the Courier Journal, from New Orleans. says the return of several of the relief parties from storm-stricken districts, fully confirms the news of Proceedings of the Democratic Convention.

Opposition to Maynard.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Democratic State Convention re-asseembled at 11 o'clock this morning. The temporary organization was made permanent, with Mr. Daniel Lockwood, of Buffalo, as chairman. The Hill delegates, from the Fourth Albany district, were seated, but all other contests were declared in favor of State organization delegates.

At 11.38 Chairman Raines, of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the plating the continuous content of the relief parties from storm-stricken districts, fully confirms the news of Wednesday, as to the list of those drowned or killed. The correct list swells the cotal number to 2,54. This will be increased some 200 or 309, when the news from the Louisiana coast is all in. Additional losses reported are: Rigolets, 16; Biloxi and Chandeleur, 119; near Grand Bourse, 19; from vessels, 33. The loss of life at Cheniere Camilda now known to be 1.259, instead of 1,040, as first reported. At Bayou Andre 27 perished, instead of 40, and at Grand Isle 24, instead of 19.

A DETERMINED EFFORT

TO BRING THE REPEAL BILL TO A FOTE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Voorhees Has Summoned All the Friends of the Measure to be in Washington Not Later Than Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6 .- The plan of action for next week upon the silver bill has been definitely determined upon, and the "screws" will be applied in the Senate Wednesday at the approach of 6 o'clock. Several days ago Mr. Voorhees telegraphed all the friends of repeal of the intended programme and warned them that they must positively be in Washington not a day later than Wednesday. The reason the repeal question is not forced earlier in the week is the absence of these senatnors and their inability to return sooner. This pro-gramme was under discussion to-day by Democratic repeal members, and it was agreed that the time had come for the

The Senate will meet next Wednesday as usual and when 6 o'clock arrives, Mr. Voorhees will ask the Senate to continue in session. This will naturally be antagonized by the silver men and the contest will begin. The repealers expect to have a quorum present and it is said that they have agreed to stand firm and follow their leaders until the bill is passed or the flag is lowered. It is believed that the sliver men will fillbuster for a portion of the time and when they grow tired of this will put one of their men to the front to conduct the debate, it being the agreed policy of the repeal men that they will make nomore speeches but be ready at every moment when talk

lags to insist upon the vote being taken. The repeal men also appreciate the fact that upon them rests the responsi-bility of maintaining a quorum for they have been given to understand that the silver will leave but two of their num-ber in the Senate, one to speak and the other to make the necessary dilatory mo tions, and demand the call of the Senate when they believe there is no quorum pre-sent. In this way, by having a relay of men on duty, the silverites expect to maintaining a quorum. This is one of the elements in this struggle that some of the repealers fear; for it is a mooted question among them whether they can keep a quorum preset throughout the entire night. It has been about settled that the only way to bring the matter to any issue is to force it at once, and it is improbable that there will be any intermediary stage, that there will be any intermediary stage, and the session will be made continuous so long as the friends of repeal can mainthin their quorum. While the silver men will have opportunities to take short rests, the repealing contingent will be compelled to be on hand every moment. The silver men appear to appreciate their advantage, and predict that they can tire out the older members in one night. Some of the friends of the administration are fearful that they cannot hold out

for even one night.

Just what the attitude of the Republicans will be causes the Democrats, in view of this programme, some uneast-ness. Fears are entertained that, though nearly all of them are willing and anxious to vote on the question, a number of them may not be willing to remain up ail night under the call of a Democratic

whip.

Among other reports of the day is
the story that the President has been
informed of what senators consider to
be the true situation, and that he has
insisted that this final effort be made. At all events, it is known that the programme, as here outlined, will be inaugurated, regardless of what the result of such a policy may be.

APPEAL TO A GENEROUS PUBLIC.

To Bury the Dead and Feed the Starving In Louisiana. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.- The following was telegraphed to the Commercial Exchanges at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Kansas City, New York, Phila-delphia, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha and other

Office of the Board of Trade, Limited, New Orleans, October, 5
A terrible disaster has destroyed a
najority of the inhabitants of the isands and marshes adjacent to the city. ands and marshes adjacent to the city, and the survivors are left pennliess, their stock, houses, boats and means of livelihood gone and they are in distress. The people of Louisiana will bury the dead and feed the starving, but appeal to a generous public to assist in contributions, which will enable thousands of describes easily a gain follow their vocations are people to again follow their vocations. tions, which will enable thousands of de-serving people to again follow their voca-tions and support their families. Sub-scriptions of every character will be thankfully received and be disbursed by

thankfully received and be disbursed by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade, acting jointly with committees of other commercial bodies. (Signed) JOHN M. PARKER, Jr.,

CONSULT AND COLLECTORS. A Long List of Appointments Handed in by

the President. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6 .- The President sent the Senate to-day the Tollowing nominations:

Stephen Bonsal, of Maryland, now secre tary of legation at Peking, to be secre-tary of legation at Madrid, Spain. Charles Denby, of Indiana, now second secretary of legation at Peking, to be secretary of legation at Peking, China.

To be consuls: F. A. Dean, of Michigan, at Naples, Italy; Marshall Hanger, gan, at Naples, Italy; Marshall Hanger, of Virginia, at Bermuda; W. B. Hall, at Nice, France; Edgar D. Shramm, of Texas, at Montevideo, Uruaguay; J. H. Stewart, of New York, at St. Thomas, West Indies; P. B. Spence, of Indiana, at Quebec, Canada; Revei Savage, of Maryland, at Nantes, France; E. S. Wallace, of South Dakota, at Jerusalem, Syria. C. M. Force, of Kentucky, deputy first comptroller of treasury.

J. E. Grady, of Florida, collector of customs of the district of Apalachicola, Florida

Postmasters: J. C. Wooten, Jr., Kinston, N. C.: John P. Hasket, at Kinston, N. C., as postmaster, is withdrawn.

Failed to Endorse Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6-The Populist members of the House are very much elated over the rumors that Con-gressman Bryan, of Nebraska, will regressman Bryan, of Nebraska, will re-rounce the Democratic party on account of the failure of the Nebraska State Con-vention to endorse his free silver pos-ition. Representative Boen, of Minn, to-day sent Mr. Bryan the following telegram: "Accept congratulations on your gallant fight and defeat. You are not at home in the Democratic camp. No silver man is. Shake."

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER. The temperature as recorded at The Times office yesterday was as follows: 9 A. M., 63; 12 M., 70; 3 P. M., 72; 6 P. M., 68; 9 P. M., 66; 12 M., 63. Average, 61.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For Virginia and North Carolina—Fair, slightly cooler in Western North Carolina; winds south in the interior and eastern coast.